The Pittsburgh Commercial.

VOL. V. PITTSBURGH, MONDAY MORNING, JULY 27, 1868. NO. 271.

PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL.

OFFICE, 75 FIFTH STREET.

TERMS OF THE DAILY:

LOCAL NOTICES.

The Daily Commercial

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

Harvard beat Yale in the base ball match.

Almost $50,000 worth of property was destroyed in Brooklyn by the storm Friday night.

The roof of the Lowell, Massachusetts, machine shop was burned Friday night. Considerable machinery was damaged. Loss $10,000.

At Allentown, Pa., the Lehigh and Indian rivers rose suddenly at 4 o'clock, Saturday, and flowed above eight feet over the water mark, doing great damage to property watching. Several small canal boats were carried away, two bridges washed away, and one drowned by running over the dam in a canal boat.

Henry Ison, of Buffalo, committed suicide by drowning Saturday.

Captain S. C. Queen was attacked by a gang of ruffians Friday night, in a car east of the Executive Mansion, Washington, the throat gashed and otherwise severely maltreated and robbed. He will probably recover.

The Georgia Legislature will elect United States Senator to-morrow. Governor Brown and Foster Blodgett are the leading candidates.

Patrick Rooney, while blasting rocks in New York, Saturday, with nitro-glycerine, had his hands blown off and his eyes blown out, by the premature explosion of the liquid. He will not recover.

Advices from Mexico state that the insurrectionists in Sonora have been routed by General Corella's troops, and the rebellion against the Government in that State is considered at an end. The Juarez movement in Lower California is a precarious one.

Universal joy is prevailing very badly in San Francisco. Since June 1, 18 cases have been reported, of which 6 have been reported since yesterday 6 P.M.

There was a procession of negroes via the upper Seventeenth and Hall, in Memphis, Saturday night.

In New York, Saturday, Daniel O'Donohue was sentenced to prison for six months and fined $250 for striking the judge on the girl's presence while he had received her.

The new tract farmers at Fox Hill, eleven miles north of Philadelphia, was totally destroyed on Saturday by the falling of the roads, caused by the rain undermining the foundations. The entire building was rolled down a steep hill, a distance of 50 feet. A workman in the building observed the catastrophe coming, and hurried off the house as the posts, thus saving the lives of a large number of people.

A committee of citizens has been appointed in New York to collect money to assist the people from the effects of the fire. It will need a good deal to relieve.

The fact that Congress has taken a recess instead of adjourning creates a good deal of gloom in New York. The Wall street bulls and bears can't make a move in the absence of the Congressional auction.

Mr. Samuel H. Nicholson, a prominent dry goods merchant of Philadelphia, has been missing since Wednesday last, and it is feared he has been murdered, as he has considerable money about him. He was a prominent member of the Odd Fellows' order. He was a prosperous man, and leaves a wife and three children.

Job Davis and family are at Quebec.

Some of Canby has issued an order limiting Texas and South Carolina over to the civil authorities.

The entire colored members of the South Carolina legislature have "resigned" the so-called "carpet-baggers," and have determined to refuse to go into session at the State House in office.

Heavy snow in Philadelphia Friday night and Saturday created apprehensions of a bolt.

Arrangements have been made for a match race, single mule chariots, between John Eyre and Jacob Ward, for $1,000 a side, distance five miles, to come off on the road south of Springfield, Mass.

General Grant, Sherman, Sheridan and party were Saturday evening at Cape May Point, taking sea bathing. They were received with the usual "roar of cannon." The party is accompanied by E. G. Joseph, Esq., Richmond, and other officers of the Army of the James, Virginia division.

An old bachelor's room was the scene of the fire in Detroit, one day last week, which destroyed property to the amount of $10,000. Partially insured.

A large fire occurred in Columbia, Pa., on Saturday, destroying a paper mill, sawmill and several outbuildings, belonging to T. B. Bates, Esq., of Boston. Loss over $100,000; insurance $50,000.

The Congress of Cuba's flag has displayed the colors of the Cuban flag in office.

FIRST EDITION.

10 O'CLOCK, P. M.

WASHINGTON.

American Citizens' Rights Abroad.

Reorganization of Southern Military Districts.

A Southern Impeacher Rebuked.

CONFIRMATIONS AND REJECTIONS.

Public Debt Statement for July.

Amendatory Bankrupt Bill Passed both Houses.

Discharge of the Impeachment Committee.

A Funding Bill Agreed Upon.

Two Classes of Forty Years Bonds.

SUPPRESSION OF RIOTS.

On account of the storm in the neighborhood of Baltimore on Friday, the following despatches did not reach us in time for Saturday's issue:

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1868.

Redistributing the Southern States.

The Secretary of War, by direction of the President, has issued an order reorganizing the Military Districts of the South. This course the President thinks is necessary because some States have been admitted to Congress, and are now in the hands of the civil authorities. The military in those States are hereafter not to interfere except on call of the Governors, and the policy pursued by General Thomas in Tennessee, is to be followed in all other reorganized States. General Sickles remains in Texas, General Gillem in Mississippi, and General Schofield in Virginia. General Canby and General Meade are to be relieved. Some changes will be made in the Freedmen's Bureau officials. General Howard has issued an order setting forth provisions of the act relating to the bureau, which became a law some time ago without the President's signature. He has written a letter showing that the entire expense of the bureau from its organization up to the 1st of January last, were eight million one hundred and eighty-six thousand six hundred and seventy-seven dollars. This includes everything but the pay of army officers, which would have been about the same in any other field of duty, and does not exceed one half million dollars.

The Charge Against House Officers.

The House Committee on Accounts made their report to-day concerning the charges preferred for gambling forms, by a discharged messenger named Rankin, against clerk McPherson, Sergeant-at-Arms Ingalls and Sumner. The Committee wholly exonerated those parties, and showed that the whole thing was for the purpose of revenge and to make money—that the pamphlet published and by the Democratic Executive Committee for a price equal to Rankin's salary for a year. In answer to a direct question by Gen. Logan, the Chairman of the Committee stated that nothing whatever could be proven against Sergeant Ingalls.

The President's Reconstruction Policy.

The President stated explicitly to a prominent person to-day, that he could not recognize the newly constructed State authorities in the South, and if he had any communication whatever with the several governments it would necessarily be through those State governors as they are at present, and not through persons of whom he had not as those, and the change of Governors did not and could not affect the question one iota. The reconstruction of the South according to the terms of his policy was no longer a matter of hope but of certainty, and he hoped it would be accomplished without bloodshed through the courts.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1868.

Rights of Citizenship.

The note now concerning the rights of American citizens in foreign countries, about which there has been so much debate in Congress this session, has finally gone to the President for his signature. The third section was drawn by Senator Williams, of Oregon, and was adopted as a compromise by a small majority after everything was said and done. The bill will be as follows:

Be it enacted, &c., That any declaration, opinion, order or decision of any officer of the Government, which shall deny, restrict, impair or question the right of expatriation, is hereby declared inconsistent with the fundamental principles of the Government.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That all naturalized citizens of the United States while in foreign countries are entitled to and shall receive from this Government the same protection of persons and property which is accorded to native citizens in like situations and circumstances.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That whenever it shall be made known to the President that any citizen of the United States has been unjustly deprived by the authority of any foreign government of his liberty on account of an alleged crime committed within the jurisdiction of such foreign government, and that such citizen after demand made for the same has not been allowed to have the assistance of counsel, or has not been permitted to hold communication with the representative or consular officer of the United States in the country where he is held in custody, it shall be the duty of the President forthwith to demand the release of such citizen, and if he deem the circumstates of the case require such interposition, to use such means as he may think necessary and proper to obtain or effect his release, such as the employment of counsel or other lawful means, and all the facts and proceedings relative to such complaint shall be communicated by the President to Congress.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That all acts of Congress or parts of acts inconsistent with the foregoing provisions are hereby repealed.

Collector at Utica.

A bill has been carried through both branches of Congress, and signed by the President, which extends the Custom House laws and regulations against smuggling to Rivers and ports for only one officer, viz: Collector at Utica. There was some talk about establishing a territorial government in Utica, but no action took place, and the country remains in charge of the military.

The Army Bill Enforced.

The army bill was sent to committee in the House, Saturday evening, by only two majority. Those who voted against the reference being in order to put it on its passage. The Southern States will, therefore, get no more appropriations, on the other hand, there will be no failure of the military forces in their States.

St. Louis's Interest.

St. Louis, after all, gets the Custom House building in spite of Senate. The Senate bill in behalf was of no effect, for the House would not concur with, as mentioned in the supplementary civil service bill.

Collector's Nomination Rejected.

The nomination of General Sullivan as Commissioner of Internal Revenue, was rejected against by the Finance Committee, by 4 to 3, and rejected in the Senate Saturday morning by 19 to 6.

Postage in New Mexico.

Congress yesterday passed a joint resolution empowering General Sherman to restore to the Navajo Indians some four thousand of their women and children, now held in pawnage by citizens of New Mexico in spite of the laws of Congress and the proclamation of Mr. Lincoln. With the breaking up of this system in New Mexico by the military, the last remains of pillage on the continent will disappear.

To Western Associated Press.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1868.

The Senate continued to reject, namely: Johnson of this city, Wherwell and Cutler.

The Public Debt.

The statement of the public debt for July will show an increase of at least five or six million dollars. During the month forty-two million dollars in coin have been taken from the vaults of the Treasury to pay principal and interest due on bonds. The receipts of internal revenue in July to date have been twelve and a half millions.

The Amendatory Bankrupt Bill

just got through the Senate to-day, was passed by the House some months ago, and will be a law as soon as signed by the President. Its principal provision is one extending the fifty per cent. clause of the present law to the first of next January.

Commercial Tariff Bill.

The tariff men made one more effort to-day to get something through, but failed as before. General Schenck reported a bill increasing the duties on all kinds of copper, and wanted to put it on its passage immediately, but it was called out on a point of order.

Bill Signed.

The deficiency bill was signed by the President to-day. It was thought by many that he would veto it, because it contained an item of nearly half a million of dollars for contingencies purposes. He has never before approved such expenditures.

Vote Disagreed of.

The President's last vote was disposed of in such manner to-day, as soon as it could be read and the roll called. The bill permanently closes the Freedmen's Bureau in all the Southern States on the first of next January, but the educational work is continued till Congress takes further action.

Georgia Admitted.

The admission of four members of the House from Georgia to the congressional circus government of that State, and therefore gives Georgia the right to vote in the coming Presidential election, though no Senators have yet been chosen.

Discharge of Impeachment Committee.

The discharge of the House Committee on the failure of impeachment was strongly opposed in committee by Sen. Butler. The evidence taken is made public, but Butler worked all the most telling points into his recent report.

Contracts to be Set Aside.

Congress has directed the Secretary of the Interior to set aside the contract made by his department for stationery where the highest bidders at thirty-three thousand dollars rejected the contract, instead of an equally responsible firm, which bid eight thousand dollars for the same duties.

Special Despatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 25, 1868.

The Funding Bill.

The Committee of Conference on the funding bill have agreed unanimously upon a bill which they hope will to-morrow meet with the approval of each house, and receive the signature of the President. It provides for two classes of bonds, principal and interest guaranteed in gold, one at four per cent. and payable in forty years; the other at four and a half per cent., payable in thirty years, both exempt from all taxation except income tax. They are to be issued in an amount equal to the outstanding 6 per bonds, and used only in redeeming them. The bill also provides that the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay no commissions on sales of gold or negotiation of government securities, and that one hundred and fifty-five millions shall be set aside annually from customs and devoted to the payment of interest and principal of these new bonds.

The Senate.

Congress having taken a recess until the twenty-first of September, it is understood that it shall not be incumbent on Republican members to attend at that time, unless they are notified on or before the assembling of September that their attendance is necessary, by Senator Morgan and General Spalding, Chairman of the respective wings of the Union Congressional committee. A decision to this effect has been signed by E. D. Morgan, Senator, Rufus Ingalls, Quartermaster, Thomas Swann, Baltimore, Hamilton Ward and eighty-two other Republican members.

Sessions Ended.

The three months with Mexico were ratified by the Senate on Saturday night. The others to Colombia and three future treaties, one providing for the appointment of a commission to settle claims, and the third settles the question of citizenship and expatriation on about the same terms as a European treaties many negotiated. A treaty with Russia providing for protection of trade marks, was also ratified.

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To Western Associated Press.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, July 25, 1868.

The Senate unanimously confirmed Lieut. Governor C. C. Cox, of Missouri, to be Commissioner of Patents; Mr. Mulligan, of Tennessee, Judge of the Court of Claims; Henry N. Watts, of Pennsylvania, Minister to Venezuela; Wm. B. Storm, of New York, Consul at Leeds; Silas Axtell, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Third District of California; O. N. Burnham, Assessor, and Theodore T. Thiel, Collector for the Second District of California; Consuls, Alvin Hawkins, at Havana; Benjamin Gorrell, Jr., at Santos; and Agents: W. W. McCauley, for Flat Head Indians of Montana; Nicholas Quintard, of Indiana, in New Mexico; and Ferguson Bench, Attorney for West Virginia; Jeremiah Ballenger and L. H. Cox, Consuls at Valencia; Matthew Meigs, of Pennsylvania, at Panama; J. A. Clark, Surveyor General of Utah; W. J. Cassidy, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Idaho and Montana; G. W. Worthington, Minister resident to Uruguay; F. A. Perkins, Consul at Tabuta; A. S. Paddock, Judge 8th, Wisconsin, Governor of Wyoming; Omar J. Roberts, of Indiana, Secretary of the Territory of Wyoming; the Senate receiving Ewing Sowright, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Twenty-first District of Pennsylvania; W. P. Gould, Paymaster in the Army; Charles Peters, Naval Officer in New York.

The Senate rejected John L. Dawson, Middle Florida; John A. McClellan, of Ark., Minister to Mexico, and E. O. Perrine, Chief Justice of Utah.

The President to-day sent to the Senate nominations for the following officers for the new Territory of Wyoming: A. Paddock, Governor; Owen F. Roberts, Secretary; G. Hawley, Secretary of Public Moneys; J. W. Caldwell, Register of the Land Office; Hiram Latham, Surveyor General.

The Senate confirmed James Ward as Collector of Internal Revenue for the Territory of Montana; B. F. Hall, of Tennessee, to be Secretary of Legation at Florence; J. H. Hall, of West Virginia, Minister to Costa Rica; S. T. Harmon, of Ohio, Consul at Trinidad; S. Ashton, Assistant Attorney General of the United States; Holland Smith, Deputy Postmaster of San Francisco. The following were rejected: C. H. Green, Collector of Internal Revenue for Third District of Missouri.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

Fractional currency issued for the week, $293,700; amount shipped, $544,000; United States notes forwarded, $1,398,540; national bank notes issued, 890,680; fractional currency destroyed, $425,6[illegible]; Internal Revenue receipts to-day, $[illegible]; for the fiscal year to date, $[illegible].

VETO MESSAGE.

The following is the President's veto of the Freedmen's Bureau bill:

To the Senate of the United States:

Returned [illegible] a bill, entitled an act relating to the Freedmen's Bureau, and providing for its discontinuance, in connection with the suspending power conferred by the Constitution and laws upon the President of the United States, which, at this late period in the session, I feel it my duty to exercise. I herewith return the bill to the Senate, in which body it originated.

ANDREW JOHNSON.

Washington, D. C., July 25, 1868.

RECEPTION OF THE CHINESE MINISTERS.

Mr. and Mrs. Burlingame, with Chi-Kang and Sun-Chan, accredited ministers of China, last night received a large company at the Metropolitan Hotel. The reception was in celebration of the ratification of the treaty between the United States and China, and an expression of grateful feeling of the Chinese Empire manifested through her representatives for the liberties coming and friendly spirit with which they have been received in Washington by all classes of society without distinction of party. There were present the heads of Departments, members of the Diplomatic Corps, with attaches, officers of the army and navy, Judges of the several courts, members of Congress of both houses, and distinguished guests from different parts of the Union, together with several foreign consuls, including many ladies. The entertainment was more than ordinarily brilliant. Refreshments were provided in the dining room of the hotel. American and Chinese flags were interlaced at the head of the table, where Mr. Burlingame and his associate ministers were seated in [illegible] General Banks, Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

NOMINATIONS.

The President has nominated H. L. Brown to be Marshall of the Western District of Pennsylvania, vice Keasley to be removed; Darry R. Thomas, Collector at Charleston and New Orleans; Joseph H. Wilson, to be Second Auditor of the Treasury in place of E. B. French, to be removed.

TREATY RATIFICATIONS.

It is expected that ratifications of the treaty between the United States and China will be exchanged to-morrow.

A SUNDAY SESSION OF THE SENATE.

Quite an assemblage was attracted to the capital to-night (Sunday), the lighting of the dome and Senate wing giving notice that the Senate was in session.

The President to-night nominated Alexander Cummings, of Pennsylvania, to be Commissioner of Internal Revenue, vice W. Johnson, to be Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; J. Hubble Judd, United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee; Father P. F. Coppe, Register of Deeds for the District of Columbia; Jeremiah S. Harding, Consul at Brunswick, Ger.; Wm. S. Lovering, Minister to Mexico; Jas. S. Davis, Postmaster at Memphis; Charles M. Alexander, Postmaster at Lexington, Ky.

The Senate went into executive session at a quarter past nine o'clock this evening.

BILLS CONCURRED IN.

In the United States Senate, while the doors were closed at a late hour on Saturday night, the bill relating to passage in Central America, and House amendment to the bill donating a portion of the military reservation at Fort Leavenworth, were concurred in.

THE FUNDING BILL.

The funding bill, as agreed upon by the Committee of Conference and agreed to by the Senate, provides and authorizes the issue by the Secretary of the Treasury of registered or coupon bonds of the denomination of one hundred dollars or any multiple of that sum, redeemable in coin at the pleasure of the United States after thirty and forty years, respectively, bearing interest coin payable semi-annually, the thirty year bonds at the rate of four and a half per cent., and the forty-year bonds at four per cent., exempt from all taxes either under United States or municipal authority, said bonds not exceeding need for the redemption hereinafter provided for of any bonds or notes of the United States known as six per cents, issued in aid of the Pacific Railroads, or notes of the United States, known as seven-thirties, and authorizes the Secretary of the Treasury to set apart and appropriate from the proceeds of the sales of said bonds such sum or sums in coin as shall be sufficient to pay all accrued interest on the bonds, notes or certificates of the United States redeemed and cancelled, and such sum or sums in coin as shall be sufficient to pay a premium of one per cent. on the amount of said six per cent. bonds, and of one half of one per cent. on the amount of said seven-thirties, which shall be issued and exchanged for the bonds, notes or certificates of the United States redeemed and cancelled, and also such sum or sums in coin as shall be sufficient to pay a premium of one per cent. on the amount of the United States six per cent. bonds, and of one half of one per cent. on the amount of the United States seven-thirties which shall be issued and exchanged for the bonds, notes or certificates of the United States redeemed and cancelled, and also such sum or sums in coin as shall be sufficient to pay all expenses of the Treasury Department for the sale, negotiation, redemption or exchange of any bonds or notes authorized by this act, or any other act or portion thereof not repealed by the provisions of this act, and all such sums of money as may be necessary to pay any agent for the sale or negotiation of any bonds either of the United States or of the Pacific Railroad Companies, and provides that the payment of any commission or compensation for the sale, negotiation, redemption or exchange of any bonds or notes authorized by this act, or any other act or portion thereof not repealed by the provisions of this act, or any agent for the sale or negotiation of any bonds either of the United States or of the Pacific Railroad Companies, shall be expressly prohibited.

OHIO NEWS.

Thomas Kerr or Carr, a stonemason, died in the jail up at Youngstown, on Wednesday night, after the fever, of great violence. The Youngstown Register says: Kerr was a bachelor and aged about fifty years. He came here from Pittsburgh, and had no relatives or friends, other than ordinary acquaintances, in the city. He was found using his pockets at the jail door were found to contain a postal cards and a small leather wallet in which was a small sum of money, and a key to his room in town. It is stated by those who knew him that during the war he was a Union soldier. When sober, he was a quiet, intelligent and industrious man. He was buried in the Potter's field Cemetery on the Mahoning Cemetery by the city authorities.

In excavating a new road near West Point, Columbiana county, a human skeleton in a perfect state of preservation was exhumed. The bones of a dog were lying near it. It is stated that many years ago a peddler with a little dog, stopped for the night at a hotel kept by a man named Peter Conway at that place. In the morning both were missing. The sudden and mysterious disappearance created a sensation at the time, but as nothing was ascertained sufficient to warrant the arrest of any person, the matter was dropped and soon forgotten. Some time after, the proprietor of the hotel moved west, where he died.

Henry Yost, a painter from Springfield, while heavily wandering the streets of Columbus Tuesday night, was arrested and placed in the city prison. During the night he hung himself—using his suspenders for the purpose.

The Legislative Committee to locate the Ohio Agricultural College had a meeting in Cincinnati, Tuesday, at the rooms of the State Board of Agriculture and decided to receive proposals for the location of the College until August 25th. Several propositions are before the Commission, but no instance of importance was transacted.

A young man named Charles Jacobs, said to be the son of a wealthy hardware dealer of Cincinnati, was lodged in the jail of Trumbull county, on last Tuesday evening, on a charge of horse stealing, and barged of a party in Kinsman, for a specified period, to drive to Chagrin Falls, where he endeavored to sell the property, for which he got no value. He was committed in default of bail.

State Deposits of Minnesota and Pennsylvania Capitalists.

The Lancaster *Intelligencer* states that J. Edgar Thomson and other Pennsylvania Railroad men and capitalists have taken a large amount of stock in the Lake Superior and Mississippi River Railroad, which is to run from St. Paul, one hundred and fifty miles to the western extremity of Lake Superior. The road has received large grants of land, both from the General Government and from the State of Minnesota. On these lands are immense undeveloped mineral resources. Among other remarkable deposits is that of slate, where the road crosses the St. Louis river. Mr. Thomas Arnold, a well known slate operator at Peach Bottom, Pa., has just returned from an exploring expedition to that region, which he made under the direction of the Pennsylvanians who have an interest in the road. He reports this to be the most remarkable slate region in the world. The slate ridge is sixty-seven miles in length and six in width. In one place are mounds of slate covering a large extent of territory which press of the appearance of a city, there being streets, houses and towers of regular shape, the whole presenting a most singular and interesting appearance. At one point in the St. Louis river is a large island of pure, workable slate towering above the surface of the stream to a height of 75 feet. The quality of this immense deposit of slate is said to be equal to the celebrated Peach Bottom article, and the scarcity of timber on the Western prairies, and the proximity to the mineral cities and towns must cause an immediate and immense demand for it.

The San Francisco mercantile library association,—of which W. H. L. Barnes has been president for two years, and is now vice president, with R. B. Swain for the first place,—wanted a new building for books, reading room and a hall, and had $20,000 only to pay for it. But it went ahead, gave $50,000 for a site, and is building a grand edifice at a cost besides of over $150,000, and will go into it with a debt of at least $250,000. But the property has advanced in the fever of real estate speculation, and will be worth one hundred thousand more, and the officers seem to flatter themselves they have made a very shrewd and safe speculation.

A meeting of Methodist Episcopal clergymen was held on Monday in Boston, when Dr. Colyleigh, who represented formerly established college at Athens, Tenn., said he had had an interesting interview with Governor Brownlow on the state of political parties. The Governor, who is a devoted Methodist and loyalist, read to him the proclamation convening a special session of the legislature for the purpose of calling out the entire State militia for the suppression of the Ku Klux Klan. Last winter, the State Legislature deprived the Governor of nearly all his executive power and crippled his energies. He now proposes to fight the Klan to their extermination. This Ku Klux organization Dr. Colbleigh regards as no myth. From all that can be gathered of its nature (and some important papers of the Klan have been discovered at Knoxville), its prime object is to rid the South of Northern loyalists and to intimidate and ultimately disfranchise the negro. The first they accomplish by the well known mysterious letters, and the latter is working to development under the administration of Johnson. Dr. Colbleigh believes that no Northern man, of loyal heart, can be safe at the South until the inauguration of Grant and Colfax. Governor Brownlow would have been murdered long ago, were it not for the radical sentiment of Knoxville, which would wreak a horrible vengeance on the criminal desperadoes. As for himself he always kept a revolver under his pillow and a musket within arm's reach of his bed, and despite warnings, threats and cabalistic letters of thieves, murderers, rebels and outlaws (terms synonymous with Ku Klux Klan) should die in defense of his rights and expression of his fealty to our Union, rather than submit to a mere passive existence.

The Yosemite Valley.

The Yosemite Valley, according to the survey made by the California Commissioners, contains 1,141 acres, of which only 745 are meadow land. The Commissioners say that the land selected by the "squatters" are the very best in the valley, and, if they obtain uncontrolled authority over them, all hope is forever gone of any satisfactory carrying out of making a great National Park. The Commissioners are also unanimously agreed as to the impropriety of cutting down the superb natural forests of the valley, and replacing them by apple orchards, or of cultivating the Yosemite into a cattle ranch—both those plans being advocated by the squatters. They regard the exquisite wild flowers of the valley as too precious to be sacrificed.

SECOND EDITION.

4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

THE CAPITAL.

PAY OF THE NEW SENATORS.

Funding Bill Passed in Senate.

Alex. Cummings for Revenue Commissioner.

CLOSING SCENES IN CONGRESS.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, July 26, 1868.

Pay of Southern Senators.

The question of paying the Southern Senators, was finally, after a long and acrimonious debate, settled by giving them compensation only from the time when bills were passed, about a month ago, admitting their States to representation. They are much disappointed in not getting pay from the beginning of this Congress.

The Funding Bill,

As it came from the Conference Committee this evening, was agreed to in the Senate without division, after ten minutes explanation by Mr. Sherman. The general opinion is that it will be accepted to-morrow morning. The conversion into new bonds is optional and not obligatory.

Personal Explanation,

Senator Henderson, at the session of the Senate this evening, made a lengthy personal explanation on impeachment, and criticised the investigating committee's recent report on that subject in very severe terms. He called Butler who got up the document, a malicious falsifier and read letters from several gentlemen denying that they gave such evidence as Butler professed to quote. Butler is preparing a reply, which he will make in the House to-morrow.

The Alabama Senators.

Both the new Senators from Alabama have been sworn in. Spencer on Saturday evening and Warner this evening. Both were obliged to take seats on the Democratic side. All on the other side of the chamber are full.

New Nominations.

There was a pretty large lobby at the capital to-night to look after nominations. The most important of those sent in by the President were Simon Johnson, a lawyer of this city, for Assistant Secretary of the Treasury; General Rosecrans, for the Mexican mission, and Alex. Cummings, a prominent citizen of Philadelphia, now an Assessor there, and formerly Governor of Colorado, for Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

Two Hundred Bills Signed.

During the evening the Senate acted on several Indian treaties, and received word from the President that he had to-day signed over two hundred bills and joint resolutions.

The Closing Scenes.

Senator Wilson says there has not been an adjournment for fourteen years when the closing scenes were so quiet and orderly as on this occasion.

Will be Confirmed.

Rosecrans will be confirmed to-morrow. Cummings and Johnson will probably be rejected.

The Adjournment.

Both Houses meet to-morrow at nine, and at noon adjournment takes place. The indications are that there will not be any need for a special executive session of Senate.

BALTIMORE.

The Losses by the Flood.

BALTIMORE, July 25.—The losses by the flood yesterday, will foot up several millions of dollars. The following firms are among the sufferers: Heald & Co.'s tannery, $20,000; Denmate & Son's machine shop, $5,000; Armstrong & Co., soap and candle factory, and Hartial, Woods, Weeks & Co., sugar refinery, $30,000; Fisher Brothers, importers, about $10,000 in sugar and molasses. Bentley, Larabee & Co.'s iron foundry gave way, and the west walls fell, causing a heavy loss. Many private houses were more or less damaged; also Warfield & Co.'s Monument Avenue, and Warfield & Co.'s lumber yard. Bodies continue to come to the surface of the waters. It is believed that the number will not exceed ten or twelve. Subscriptions are being raised for the relief of the sufferers. Many persons are homeless, and their losses are total. Provisions are abundant, and the flood has done no injury. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad will be in full operation by Monday next, and the Northern Central Railroad will be in operation by Tuesday next. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will make no charge for the transportation of passengers and freight to the sufferers by the flood. The Northern Central Railroad Company will make a reduction of fifty per cent. on the amount of their bills for the transportation of passengers and freight to the sufferers by the flood. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will make a reduction of fifty per cent. on the amount of their bills for the transportation of passengers and freight to the sufferers by the flood. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company will make a reduction of fifty per cent. on the amount of their bills for the transportation of passengers and freight to the sufferers by the flood.

Richland, Ohio, Central Grant Club.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., July 25, 1868.

The campaign was opened in Richland county last evening, on the part of the Republicans by organizing a Central Grant Club in this city. At an enthusiastic meeting held in Miller's Hall, John Wood was elected President of the Club; H. C. Hedges and John Kline Vice Presidents, and S. W. Myers, Secretary. A large number of names were signed to the constitution. L. B. Watson made the first speech before the Club, which was received with many demonstrations of applause. The Club will meet regularly from now till election, and speakers will be provided for its meetings. Clubs auxiliary to the Central Club will be established at once in each township. The Republicans of Richland country propose to make a vigorous and active campaign.

Two Prisoners Assault an Officer.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

MOUNT VERNON, O., July 25, 1868.

Constable Hunt arrested two men yesterday named Shaw and Walker for some minor offence. As they lived about a mile from town, Mr. Hunt rode out, carrying a shot gun with him for game. The men agreed to walk to town. After walking a short distance, Walker seized the horse by the bridle and Shaw caught hold of the muzzle of the gun and jerked it out of Hunt's hands. In so doing the trigger struck the pommel of the saddle, discharging the contents of the gun into his (Shaw's) own thigh, inflicting a severe wound. Walker then threw a stone, hitting Hunt on the side of the head, and escaped. Walker was arrested today.

The maidens of Chicago have learned a trick or two from the married women as to the power of the courts. One of them kept her betrothed on his good behavior by threats of a suit for breach of promise. If he was absent from her for two days there came a note: "Darling—If I do not see you in two hours I shall commence the suit. Thy adoring Marion." Naturally he went. If she wished to go to a concert, and he did not profess a willingness to escort her, there came a note: "My Own Thornly—The papers are in the hands of a lawyer. Faithfully yours." The youth endured all this until she insisted on his taking a class in an Infant Sunday school and cut off his imperial. Then he had her arrested for disorderly conduct.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Dissolution of English Parliament.

ANNUAL REVIEW OF VOLUNTEERS.

Debate on Franco-Mexican Bonds.

Political Riots in Prague.

Dissolution of Parliament.

LONDON, July 25.—The attendance in the House of Commons to-day was very slight, as the dissolution of Parliament is expected next week.

Naturalization.

DARMSTADT, July 25.—Hon. George Bancroft, American Minister here, is urging the Grand Ducal Government to enter upon a naturalization treaty with the United States.

The Servian Succession.

LONDON, July 25.—Advices from Belgrade state that the Sultan of Turkey has confirmed the succession of Milan to the sovereignty of Servia.

Volunteers Reviewed.

The Grand Annual Encampment of Volunteers, at Wimbledon, was brought to a close today. The prizes for skill in marksmanship were awarded by Lord Napier, of Magdala, who also reviewed the volunteers. The Prince of

The Daily Commercial

MONDAY, JULY 27, 1868.

The COMMERCIAL is the largest daily paper in the State, and, also, has a much more reading from any other paper in Pittsburgh. It is the only Pittsburgh paper that runs the telegraph directly, gives full market reports, and all the news of the day.

As proof of the estimate placed on the market reports of the COMMERCIAL, we will state that they are regularly copied by the New York Economist, Shipping List, Iron Age, and other papers of the character in that and other cities, and that leading English commercial papers and circulars regularly reprint them each week. There is either the heaviest sales, hardly an Iron Factory, Oil Refinery, or leading manufactory of any kind that is not a subscriber to the COMMERCIAL, principally, because its reports are the only full and reliable ones of the Pittsburgh markets.

National Union Republican Ticket.

FOR PRESIDENT,

ULYSSES S. GRANT.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

SCHUYLER COLFAX.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JOHN F. HARTRANFT.

FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL OF PENNA.,

JACOB M. CAMPBELL.

CONGRESS—XXIII DISTRICT.

JAMES S. NEGLEY.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS.

AT LARGE.

G. Mortimer Coates, of Philadelphia.
Thos. M. Kennedy, of Pittsburgh.

District.	District.
1. W. E. Barrett,	13. Samuel Kaner,
2. A. J. Pollock,	14. S. F. Wagenseller,
3. Richard Wiegey,	15. Chas. E. Hiller,
4. G. W. Hill,	16. John Stewart,
5. Watson F. McGill,	17. George W. Hofer,
6. J. B. Bringhurst,	18. A. G. Olmstead,
7. Frank C. Heston,	19. James Sill,
8. Isaac Eckert,	20. H. C. Johnson,
9. Wayne Hoopes,	21. J. S. Ewing,
10. David W. Reed,	22. Wm. Foos,
11. Wm. Davis,	23. A. W. Crawford,
12. W. W. Ketchum,	24. J. B. Kline.

COUNTY TICKET.

SENATOR—JAMES L. GRAHAM.

ASSEMBLY—GEORGE WILSON, WILLIS S. HUMPHREYS, VINCENT WILLIS, JAMES TAYLOR, SAMUEL KING, GEORGE F. MORGAN.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY—ALFRED L. PEARSON.

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY—J. S. BLACK.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER—ERNST LAMBERT

COUNTY COMMISSIONER — JONATHAN SHELEY.

COUNTY SURVEYOR—S. L. MCCLEAVE.

DIRECTOR OF POOR—J. G. MURRAY.

We invite the attention of our readers—more especially those belonging to the Democratic party—to the quotation in this day's paper from the speech of GEORGE H. PENDLETON, against the legal tender act. After the reader has finished, we ask him, if possible, to realize that the speech was made by the same GEORGE H. PENDLETON, who, as champion of the Democracy, has filled the land with his clamor for an almost unlimited issue of that which he declared would lead to private ruin, public bankruptcy and repudiation. And if the disgust and indignation of the reader is not already too great, we ask him to cast his eyes over the utterances of HENDRICKS and the Chicago *Times*, which are appended.

SEYMOUR's love for the soldier and opposing the use of greenbacks are illustrated by an incident which occurred in Albany when he was Governor. The 23d New York Regiment of Volunteers—at least what was left of them—on coming home marched to the Governor's residence, but instead of warm, hearty thanks they received only a few chilling remarks from SEYMOUR. This so cut Col. PRINCE that he stepped to the front and addressed him as follows: "Governor, if my men have done their duty I wish you would tell them so, and if not I wish you would tell them so. They left home over 1,000 strong, and returned with about 300 men fit for duty, the rest killed or omitted by reason of service." With cheers for the Colonel but none for SEYMOUR, the regiment marched off—just what the soldiers will do in the present canvass.

IN a speech in Cincinnati Tuesday night last, GEORGE H. PENDLETON expounded the Democratic doctrine thus:

> "Pay the debt according to the literal meaning of the contract—pay the bonds according to the letter of the law—pay the greenbacks according to the promise on their face—pay them all as they are, and as fast as you can, and stop the interest altogether."

When Mr. PENDLETON has got his $2,000,000,000 greenbacks out, whereby to "pay the debt and stop the interest altogether," *will not the greenbacks after all represent a debt of $2,500,000,000 "to gold yet to pay?"* It is placing a very small estimate on the ingenuity of men to suppose that the vexatious words cannot discover that either the debt will remain to be paid in gold, or will have been practically and effectually repudiated by converting it into a vastly excessive, therefore worthless, issue of paper money. Does Mr. PENDLETON think the people of this country are all knaves or fools?

IT may have escaped the notice of some that GEORGE H. PENDLETON wrote a letter a few days prior to the meeting of the Tammany Convention, declaring warmly for SEYMOUR as the man who commanded the entire confidence. PENDLETON knew well that SEYMOUR on the greenback question occupied ground diametrically opposed to him, as he (PENDLETON) occupied ground diametrically opposed to the present position when the two conventions were authorized. Gen. PENDLETON, referring to the inconsistency of these men, exposes the game thus:

> "We can not expect to be the special champions of the Democratic party if we abandon the principles on the issue of greenbacks, which were the principles of the party when we were last successful. That issue does not exist in the form it did when we were last successful. The principles of the party are the same, but the application of them to the present condition of the country is the question. Now, I am for the application of the principles of the party to the present condition of the country, and I am for the application of the principles of the party to the present condition of the country, because I believe that is the only way in which the Democratic platform can be sustained," says the *Examiner*, "it would be better to hold another Convention, and call it so." If it is not already, it is clear that the Democratic party soon will be under the leadership and control of the hot heads and no-sense who were the authors of the rebellion.

We almost despair of ever procuring from the Pittsburgh *Post* answers to simple questions, for instance the following. After our $400,000,000 greenbacks have been ground out, whereupon to redeem a like amount of bonds, and bonds forming a part of the National Debt, how much of the debt will have been paid? Will the question have amounted to anything more than an exchange of one obligation for another? And, after all, when you have got the bonds into greenbacks, and the greenbacks into the hands of our people, exhaustively, including our laborers, who will have nothing else, and little of them, perhaps—what will the greenbacks be worth, except as the representatives of coin? Having got everything into greenbacks, and thus paid the debt, as the saying is, in what are you going to pay the greenbacks? Anything but gold? Either that or repudiate them. And as to that, which party will be most likely to pay and which repudiate? If anyone is to be repudiated why not the bonds? You say we have not agreed to pay the bonds in gold. Do you propose to pay greenbacks in anything else? Therefore, what is that respect will be made by the change? Won't something be lost on your own showing? Our neighbor of the *Post* is apt at answering questions; and we kindly invite his attention to these few queries; and perhaps he may conclude to favor us with a discussion of the questions they naturally suggest.

GEORGE H. PENDLETON has made another speech, wherein he repeats his plan for manufacturing greenbacks to pay the debt, but he throws no light on the question how the greenbacks shall be paid, or what they will be worth after the paper mill and printing press have performed their office. It is very fine for this original copperhead, who opposed the war, who opposed the original issue of greenbacks because they would be an unconstitutional and worthless currency, to propose now to fill the country with them; till a bushel basket full will not be worth a cent; but it will not satisfy the man of sense, who will have no difficulty in seeing through it as a scheme for repudiating the bonds, repudiating the greenbacks, repudiating the debt, and of gratifying that feeling with which PENDLETON, and all others who opposed the war for putting the rebellion down, and their Southern allies, have been animated for the last seven years. During the whole of this time they were either fighting the government or were opposed to the cause in behalf of which the bonds, greenbacks and debt were created. Is it natural, is it small logical, is it in the smallest sense probable that they are better disposed towards the bonds, greenbacks and debt, than they were towards the cause? Republican is at the beginning, middle and ending of the cause represented by Mr. PENDLETON, on what other ground can be explained the sullen and extraordinary zeal of the foremost and worst rebels, the SEYMOURS, the PENDLETONS, the VALLANDINGHAMS, and the rest of the army of sympathizers, to say nothing of the HEINTZELMANS, the FOSTERS, the WOODS, the THOMASES and the like—we ask on what other hypothesis than that opposition is their purpose, can the zeal of all these for the Tammany ticket be accounted for?

A CRY OF DISTRESS.

Senator WILLIAMS, Chairman of the Pennsylvania Democratic State Committee, has issued another circular in a style at once agonizing and painful. It announces things alarm in view of the way things are drifting. It commands an immediate change of tactics. The key note is "let your workers be appealing—defend nothing." The fact that the party has been placed palpably on the defensive by the Tammany ticket and platform has created wide spread alarm. Word is therefore given to "defend nothing." But driven into a corner as the party has been, the order will prove a hasty rather than an intelligent one. With the Tammany platform, disclaiming a revolutionary purpose; with BLAIR writing a weekly letter filled with antagonized agreements, threats of war and shameless blackguardism, with the confession of the rebel leaders out the debt at least coming up from every part of the South that *with the election of the Tammany ticket self is now all that marked by the failure of the rebellion*, with banners thrown out in Richmond, Charleston and other cities of treason, whereon is inscribed "*Secession is not dead but alive as ever*,"—with these things staring in the eyes and offending the sight of the country, the injunction to the party to "defend nothing" but take the offensive on all occasions, becomes at once a cry of distress and a confession that the position of the party and its candidates cannot be defended. The circular is full of instructions to the Republicans. It expresses to them the weak point of the enemy. It will do very well for Mr. WILLIAMS to say attack and not defend, but it will not satisfy thousands in the Democratic party, who demand that many things in the Platform, and many more things uttered by the candidates, shall be explained, and to whom the circular is an insult, as well as a confession that no explanation is possible. WILLIAMS regard the circular in no other light than as a cry of distress, extorted from the Chairman of the Democratic State Committee by the stress of the situation in which the party finds itself.

SHALL THE VERDICT OF THE WAR STAND?

Following the lead of BLAIR, the Democratic papers and speakers boldly present the proposition to overthrow the reconstruction laws by force as "the issue on which the pending canvass will turn." They propose to rip up things generally, and, as if to join issue with GEN. GRANT when he says "let us have peace," their purpose has been deliberately formed to resist the conflict of the ballot-box with the bayonet, and plunge the country in war. It is impossible to resist this conclusion. The issue involved in the canvass of 1868 is, therefore, identical with that of 1864. The denunciation of reconstruction, the clamor about the supremacy of race, these threats of forcible resistance to any result of Southern elections participated in by colored voters—these things foreshadow the deliberate purpose to practically reconsider the enfranchised people of the South, to immediately and absolutely deny them every political right whatever, so far as possible roll back the wheels of Freedom and Emancipation, and destroy everything for which half a million men laid down their lives, and countless millions of money were spent. Precisely this, and nothing less, is accomplished by the harangues of BLAIR, the "constitutional and agrarian," by which he has completely unconsolidated itself. The *World*, after deliberating on the subject, has "come out with an unreserved indorsement" of BLAIR's letter of acceptance, and says: "Distinctly presents 'the great issue of the day.'" It is impossible to misunderstand the situation which has thus led the party to "return the issue of 1863, which proposes to the country no other question than the *validity of the war debt or the finality of the war issue*." The presence in Tammany Hall, and the influence acquired in the councils of the party of the Southern politicians prominent in the early secession movement, and of leaders of the rebel armies, no less now leaders of the party into whose ranks, when they passed out of the ranks of the rebel armies, they naturally went, suggests no explanation. It is entirely true that these old rebel and new Democratic leaders understand the BLAIR issue precisely as we have stated it; for we find Gen. TAYLOR, of North Carolina, immediately following the Tammany Convention, distinctly asserting that with the success of the Tammany ticket, or will be won all that the South contended for in the war of the rebellion. This was followed instantly by FERNANDO, WOOD—the Charleston *Mercury*, and other speakers and organs in the South. And a thousand things may be seen that have come to the surface since the Tammany Convention, all going to prove that a bold and determined effort is to be made to upset the verdict of the war and transfer the victory to the secessionists.

"SOMETHING THAT CHINKS."

The paper mill and printing press—otherwise the greenback plank in the Tammany Platform,—is sadly demoralizing the Democracy. It is no longer the bond of unity, but the apple of discord. It has begun to be found out that the people have some sense, and are able to understand that the reason that greenbacks are not worth as much as gold is because there are too many of them; that when the paper mill and printing press are put in motion manufacturing more greenbacks, for any purpose the value of the whole will be lessened, so that you have only to pursue the process to destroy their value altogether—which will be an effective way to repudiate the debt into which it is proposed to convert the greenbacks. The demoralization on the subject has already made such headway as to defy the skill of the doctors of the party. For instance: Thursday evening last, in Brooklyn, was a SEYMOUR and BLAIR ratification meeting, which, according to the *World*, was a "triumphant" affair. The principal speaker was Hon. S. S. COX, formerly of Ohio, a personal as well as political friend of Mr. PENDLETON, and the prospective candidate for Congress in the District where he resides in New York city. About "the finances" he had little to say, but that little was emphatic and significant, the following being the choicest part:

> Such is the debt we should be paid. It should be paid in accordance with the contract. The bonds are to be paid principal and interest in the lawful money of the United States. The greenbacks are to be received for all dues to the United States except duties on imports. They are to be paid in exchange for gold at the option of the holder. Now, I am for paying the bonds in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the greenbacks in gold, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the interest on the bonds in greenbacks, because I am for paying it in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the duties on imports in gold, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the taxes in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the public lands in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the salaries of officers in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the pensions in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the bounties in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the soldiers in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the sailors in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the interest on the bonds in greenbacks, because I am for paying it in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the duties on imports in gold, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the taxes in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the public lands in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the salaries of officers in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the pensions in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the bounties in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the soldiers in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract. I am for paying the sailors in greenbacks, because I am for paying them in accordance with the contract.

A father or sponsor backing out from greenback idea with which the p started out with a flourish, there certa could not well be. Mr. COX is not a n diplomist, evidently, for he says distin that he "*would never favor another dolla greenback, debasing, elastic green currency*"—a position in the very text that taken by Mr. PENDLETON only a few before, in favor of an immediate issue $400,000,000 more greenbacks. He w pay in nothing that is worth less than "*the note*," and Mr. SEYMOUR is quite support the proposition. In Mr. SEYM then on the side of the "bloated bondh ers!" Is it after all the Democratic tribe to pay in gold—"something chinks!" To this position the party is deftly coming. At any rate the stam and demonstration have already c menced.

THE Senate has rejected JOHN L. D son, nominated to be Minister to Ru and confirmed H. M. WATTS to be Mi to AUSTRIA. The one is a Copperh named with the repudiation idea, the o a Republican devoted to the preserv of the public faith. Thanks to the Se

THE gold race is not likely to be less th is now for some time to come. The move of bonds is more likely to be back ag than outward in the piece of gold to ma balance of trade, which, in spite of everyt is ever against us. In this connection it interesting to note that the exports of g from New York from the first of the ye prior to the 24th inst., about seven and a months, amounted to $57,392,974, which is $7, 000 above the highest amount ever reac within the same period, and $35,500,000 a the average for the last eighteen years. continuance of the drain may be confid counted on, a circumstance favorable to a speedy return of specie from the interior, which in time will make us a po protection to our own interests—this b the one ground of "no great loss we shall gain." In view of the orders of, meaning for shipment, the statement secretary of the Treasury that after pay ing the appropriation there will remain i Treasury only about $37,000,000, or about the amount of gold.

Information in the St. Louis *Republican* ingss continue to be entertained concerning, ous question in Missouri. We are assured "the production of iron in Missouri is pa from the embryo to the organized form, a rapidly to display its gigantic proportio We are also assured that "the immense terprises of McKeesport, Isley & Co., of Ca ton, which opened fires on the 9th of A 1865, and is now continuing on the fo month of its successful experiment, under ing circumstances of peculiar character, reached the date of seven tons in the iron a Missouri." To all of which is added the lowing:

> An enterprising spirit is aroused, and none have been more of the iron produ ers of Birmingham, in Cambria and Blair counties, in Pennsylvania, to locate and erect furnaces in Missouri. Such a movement would be a new source—made direct from pig iron without having passed through the process of being cooled and piling. It is at once profitable to put under a certain heat. These are made into a blloom, passed for a short time through a heating furnace, and rolled off about nine rail or plate in half an hour after it has left the puddling furnace.

THE Ku Klux Klan Democracy in Tennessee are doing things with a high hand. On Saturday night of last week Hon. WM. WYATT, Senator from Lincoln and Franklin counties, was visited by a large party of Ku Klux, who dragged him violently from his bed, despite the entreaties and screams of his wife and daughter, and after getting him out of doors struck him over the head with a pistol, inflicting a dangerous wound. The cowardly scoundrels then made for their horses and left. Senator WYATT has stood sixty years in Lincoln county, and is a man of unbounded character.

LETTERS from Rome speak in the most positive manner of the discontent and dissension in the ranks of the nearly Papal Army. There are constant quarrels and fights between the different nationalities composing it. In a recent affray at the Macao theatre three men are said to have been killed and a dozen wounded. The Prince of Peace is unfortunate in his commissaries and canteens. Dissensions are frequent, and would be much more so but for the vigilance exercised and the rewards given to those who arrest deserters.

SIMON FORNEY did get a sprinkling of truth in his paper for once, when he wrote of the New York Convention that "over $200,000 were paid out to buy delegates away from Pendleton between the 1st and 4th of July," and that "it is now as we write, as it has been for some months, and will ever be in the future, a warfare between the silver, corrupt, reckless, dishonest, money using, political tricksters of New York, and the young Democracy of the great West."

A gentleman who participated in the Fourth of July demonstration in Baldwin, Nova Scotia, and tried a few crackers, was fined eight dollars next morning for the offense. The arrest was made by the order of Dr. ALMON, who was up insulting to Americans in his condemnation of celebrating the day.

Chilean Immigration.

The Chilean Government make a liberal bid for emigrants for the colony of Magallanes, which they say is outlined to become an important station for the commerce of Europe with the nations of the Pacific. The territory is in latitude forty-eight degrees to fifty-two degrees south. Free passage is offered for emigrants, their baggage and their tools and instruments of labor, in the transports sent by the Government to Magallanes from the chief ports of the country. A portion of arable land, the extent of

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The steamship *America*, for the Pacific Mail Company, was launched from Sneff's yard, New York, Thursday. She is said to be the largest wooden vessel now afloat. Length, 370 feet over all; breadth of beam, 150 feet; hold, 33 feet. As the bow touched the water, the daughter of the President of the Company broke the usual bottle of wine, and gave the ship her name. The spectacle was a very animating one, and was witnessed by thousands of spectators on both sides of the river.

...ty to remove motes from the eye ...ashioned way—of drawing down... ...ore, the upper eye till as far as ... be under lid, and then, while it is ... the nose thoroughly. We never ... to try this for the first time ... ing at it; but yet, it very rarely ... ordinary motes and specks from ...

...of Appeals of Maryland has just ...legraph Companies have a right ... own rules and regulations with ... transmission of messages, and ... are supposed to know and must ... these rules in order to make the ... able for the safe transmission and ... messages.

...the month of July has been unu... following month has been corre... ...ol. It is invariably true that the ... are followed by the coolest Au... ...verse. If this law is followed ... thermometer next month will ... about sixty-five, or nearly twenty ...an for the last fortnight.

...ound Mountain, in Lumber, Shaffe... ...of 250 feet have been sunk in th... ...of reaching petroleum. At the ... feet surface oil only has thus far ... It is not doubted that success ...ceed.

...kechen thus advertises his dolin... ...in a Chicago paper: "My wife, ...kechen nee Roselern, has either ... from me or been stolen. I shall ...ond of the person who brings her ...

As I do not pay my own debts, it ...ble that I shall pay hers."

Milligan, nominated by President ... take the place on the bench of the ...ains vacated by the death of David ... his old neighbor, in Greenville, ...

Hon. Horace Maynard says that ...an was a Union man during the ... a Radical now; he is a gentleman ...d ability, and has sat upon the ...

...tral Pacific Railroad was opened ...Sierra Nevada Mountains on the ...e last, at which time there were one ...d fifty-four miles of road built. On ... July, the dispatches inform us, there ...ndred and four miles open; this is ...an extension of fifty-four miles in ...s.

...sideration of the reduction of postage ...s between the United States and ...tain has been postponed for a year. ...me, if the Duke of Montrose, or the ...nt for which he and Mr. Trollope act, ...wise, here it will and accept Mr. ...pposed reduction to ten cents, but ...on by ordering to bring postage down ...nts, or a penny sterling.

...ted in the English papers that Captain ...on, whose trip across the Atlantic, ...on the Bay of New York, in the little ...d, White and Blue, excited much at... ...n reduced circumstances in London, ...t the means to return to this country ...ceived at his wife has been ...cause of his embarrassments. His ...is now under seizure for debt, and an ...been made in London in his behalf.

...two representatives of bygone gen... the hospital on Blackwell's island... ...ed lady, a native of Tyrone county, ...ed 109 years. She retains all her ...ses save without spectacles, converses ...t the days when she was young, and ...her enjoys exercise, unattended, in ...s of the hospital. The other is an ...man, 90 years of age, who served in ... under the first Napoleon; was with ...oni in the Russian campaigns and ...as retreat; was in the campaign of ...ly, finishing with Waterloo. He ...scribes of the old French school, ...sionally of Napoleon and scorn... ...ards Albion. He is hale and hearty, ...y with the assistance of a stick only. ...e of his old commander would prob...nversely with him did he know of ...

POLITICAL.

...ve now made their nominations for ...e Indiana. Since the last election ...s have been re-districted. The fol... gives the names of the candidates, ...portion in the new districts at the ...election:

Dist.	Democratic.	Rep. Dem.
1st	Wm. E. Niblack	6,000
2d	Thos. H. Nelson	4,000
3d	Wm. S. Holman	1,500
4th	Geo. W. Julian	1,000
5th	Wm. McKee Dunn	1,000
6th	Gen. Lew Wallace	1,000
7th	Gen. Jeff. C. Davis	1,000
8th	Gen. Geo. K. Steele	1,000
9th	Gen. Nathan A. Ross	1,000
10th	Gen. Robert Dale Owen	1,000
11th	Gen. Wm. H. Link	1,000
12th	Gen. Thos. C. Slaughter	1,000
13th	Gen. Jas. Farrand	1,000

...ures.

...ace *Journal*, in an article on "the ...," says:

> We oppose Frank not for the ... me, but for the evil he has prom... and which he is capable of doing, ...ppointment to accomplish."

...and *Plaindealer* calls on the sup... Pendleton "to fling out the flag ...hite." We thought Pendleton's ... That at least was the color of ... secret were.

...er, of the Mobile *Register*, supports ...ndidacy on the ground that he "is ...ertisement of the Democratic party, ...h their mongrel and illegal Gov... the Southern States."

Jackson called on the rebels to ...ey did cheer when SEYMOUR was ...ence.

...larfield *Post*: The *Times* says ...ings like a trumpet." To most ...ds like one born too many.

...ery positively declares that from ...th of July, Belmont & Co. paid ...ed thousand dollars to buy dele... ...on Pendleton.

...ston *Traveller*: The Democrats ...rebels fought General Grant at ...owing what the end must be, and ...at all because they felt too proud

...or, or the stump in Illinois, in a ...e 23d inst., made a telling point ...ted that in the Fourth of July Dem... ...vention there was not from the ...an who was a Union man during ...every delegate was a more or less ...thy throughout the struggle, and ...were the foremost and most in...

...York *Tribune* to the Cincinnati ...gentleman well known to us, ...n at the late Democratic National ...d $10,000 at the St. Nicholas ...Grant and Colfax, as we men... ...s ago. And George Wilkes, in ...advised that he had $5,000 or over ...same side. We haven't yet heard ...ing after either of these amounts.

...ne impression that the Democratic party ...have all repented, burnt their sweat clothes, and joined the church, we are heartily glad of it, and faintly hope that their change of heart is permanent. We are afraid, however, that it wouldn't stand the strain of a decided Democratic victory in the October elections."

PERSONAL.

—Among the guests at Cresson, Pennsylvania is Mrs. Mary Lincoln, widow of the martyred President. She will remain until within a day or two before starting for Baltimore, to take the steamer for Liverpool, in company with her step-son, Mr. Robert Lincoln, her eldest son, is superintending the arrangements for her departure. At her hotel, Mrs. Lincoln lives entirely secluded, taking her meals in private, and seeing little or no company.

—A Democrat writes to a Cincinnati paper of Democratic faith, and speaks his mind very freely in regard to the reception of the nominations. He says: "I will venture to say that not merely in Cincinnati, but throughout Ohio, not only in Ohio, but everywhere West of the mountains, the coolness with which the nomination of Mr. SEYMOUR was received by the members of his party has no parallel in American political history. There are very few who are not more than dissatisfied; they are disgusted with the candidate; disgusted with the feeble trickery of himself and his supporters in New York."

—Since SEYMOUR's nomination Wade Hampton has become editor of a South Carolina newspaper, that he may render more effective support to the Tammany ticket.

—Beecher's comment still is a "heavy Leghorn hat and a serene, happy look."

—The visit of the Duke of Edinburgh to the Crystal Palace, on the 6th, was the occasion of a series of festivities of unwonted magnificence. Upward of 30,000 persons were present. The Duke was accompanied by the Prince of Wales and a distinguished party. Both Signor Mario and Mad'lle. Adeline Patti took part in the concert, and the new song which has been composed in honor of the Prince was the signal for an outburst of enthusiasm. The whole system of the fountains was put in operation, and late in the evening there was a display of fireworks.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PITTSBURGH, July 25, 1868.

DISSOLUTION.

The partnership heretofore existing between the subscribers under the firm of ANDERSON, COOK & CO., in this city is dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled up by the undersigned, ANDERSON & WOODS, at the office of the Pittsburgh Steel Works.

R. J. ANDERSON,
J. W. COOK,
WM. WOODS.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING succeeded to the interest in the late firm of ANDERSON, COOK & CO., to Messrs. ANDERSON & WOODS, respectfully begs leave to recommend his successors to the patronage of the customers of the former firm.

J. W. COOK.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS.
(ESTABLISHED IN 1845.)

ANDERSON & WOODS,
SUCCESSORS TO
ANDERSON, COOK & CO.,
Manufacturers of Every Description of

STEEL,
BEST REFINED TOOL STEEL

Mill, Muley, Circular, Gang and Cross Cut

SAW PLATES.

Spring, Cast and German Plow and Blister Steel.
Office, 85 Wood street, Pittsburgh.
Warehouse, 84 Water street, Pittsburgh.
Works—Corner Ross and Grant streets, Pittsburgh.

GRAY, POSSIEL & RESE,

Merchant Tailors,

62 FIFTH STREET,

HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE OF ALL THEIR GOODS 15 PER CENT. IN ORDER TO CLOSE OUT THE BALANCE OF THEIR

SUMMER STOCK,

WHICH IS STILL REPLETE WITH DESIRABLE GOODS.

62 FIFTH STREET.

OFFICE OF THE COUNTY CLERK OF COOK CO., ILLINOIS,
CHICAGO, July 15, 1868.

PROPOSALS FOR THE ERECTION OF AN ADDITION TO THE COURT HOUSE in the CITY OF CHICAGO, ILLINOIS—Sealed Proposals for the Erection of an Addition to the Court House in the City of Chicago, according to the Plans and Specifications now on file in the office of Ross & Clayton, Architects, Chicago, will be received by the County Clerk of Cook County, Illinois, and by the Commissioners of Buildings of the Board of Supervisors of Cook County, on or before the 31st day of July, A. D. 1868, at the office of the County Clerk of Cook county.

The Contractor must do all of the work, and must be addressed to the "Building Committee of the County of Cook, Illinois," and endorsed "Proposals for Addition to Court House."

The Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

J. H. FAHLMAN,
B. BOLTON,
BENJ. SANDERS,
C. W. NEWCOMB,
GEO. F. TIMME,
C. B. FARWELL,
Committee.

EDWARD S. SALOMON, County Clerk.

PROPOSAL

FOR AN OIL TANK.

Proposals for Building an IRON OIL TANK of best materials, to be erected at Parker's Landing, Armstrong county, to contain 3,000 Barrels, will be received by the undersigned until August 15th.

JACOB RIDGWAY.

cod No. 216 North Third street, Phila.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS, No. 67 FOURTH STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., incorporated in 1852. Open daily from 9 to 3 o'clock, and on WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, from the first to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of six per cent. free of tax, and if not withdrawn compounds semi-annually, in January and July. See By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.

BOARD OF MANAGERS:
GEO. A. BERRY, President.
S. H. HARTMAN, JAS. PARK, Jr., V. Presidents
D. E. M'KINLEY, Secretary and Treasurer.
JAS. M. BUDD, Solicitor. JOHN K. SMITH, John S. DILWORTH, F. SAUR, G. FOLLANSBEE, Joshua RHODES, JOHNSTON, BLAIR & CO., Schnerrie, Christopher FOX.
D. W. and A. S. BELL, Solicitors. mth2p

PRINTING.

BOOKS, PAMPHLETS, CATALOGUES, PRICE LISTS, BILL HEADS, BILLS OF LADING, CARDS, CIRCULARS, BLANK BOOKS, CARDS, LEGAL BLANKS, BUSINESS CARDS, CHECKS, NOTE HEADS, CERTIFICATES, DRAFTS, CONVEYANCES, CIRCULARS, CHECKS, NOTES, DRAFTS, TICKETS, BALL TICKETS, PROGRAMMES, LABELS, TAGS, INVITATIONS ADDRESSES, WEDDING AND VISITING CARDS, and every description of PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL COMMERCIAL PRINTING, executed in the best style by

W. S. HAVEN,
Printer, Stationer and Blank Book Manufacturer,
Corner Wood and Third streets.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

In accordance with an order of D. E. Nevin, Esq., U. S. Assessor of 23d District of Penna., I will expose to public sale at the CUSTOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 4th day of August, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property, to wit: 30 Tons of Dry Tobacco, containing about 3,700 pounds, said Tobacco having been seized April 6, 1868, by the Assistant Assessors, H. E. Irwin, THOS. A. ROWLEY, and S. S. Marshall.

U. S. Marshal's Office, July 25, 1868.

NOTICE.

TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

I, the undersigned, will not be responsible for any debts contracted by RALPH A. MOULD, an apprentice who has left my employ.

JOHN CHISLETT.

LIQUOR AMMONIA.

50 pounds concentrated, for sale by
R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

RED PRECIPITATE.

100 pounds for sale by
R. A. FAHNESTOCK'S SON & CO.,
Corner Wood and First sts., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THE NEW COAL COOKING STOVE

FORT PITT,

The cleanest and most substantial Stove in the market. Also, THE IRONSIDES COAL COOK STOVE, are manufactured and for sale by
DR. DA HAVEN & SONS,
No. 87 Federal street, Allegheny.

NOTICES.

West Point Cadetship.

A board of competent gentlemen will convene at the Western University early in August for the purpose of examining candidates to fill a vacancy that will just occurred by resignation. All applicants are requested to attend, and are desired to inform me by letter as early as possible of their intention to do so.

Candidates must be residents of the Twenty-second Congressional District, not less than seventeen nor more than twenty-two years of age. No such to have served one year in the army or navy or be now in the service.

The successful candidate will be required to report to West Point for examination on the twenty-eighth day of August next.

J. K. MOORHEAD, M. C.,
22d Congressional District, Pennsylvania.
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1868.

OFFICE OF THE OZARK PETROLEUM COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, July 24, 1868.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Ozark Petroleum Company, will be held at their office, No. 138 Second street, in the city of Pittsburgh, on TUESDAY, August 4th, at 1 o'clock P. M., to elect a Board of Directors, &c., &c., for the ensuing year. A meeting of the Board of Directors will be held at 10 o'clock A. M., on the same day.

JACOB F. KNEPPS,
Secretary.

THE BOARD OF SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF MCKEESPORT, will elect one Principal and nine Assistant Teachers for the ensuing term. Applicants will please be present at the examination on JULY 30th. Term, eight months. Applications received by the Board up to August 4th.

A. H. ELDER, Secretary.

PITTS., FT. WAYNE AND CHICAGO RR. CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 30, 1868.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of this Company have declared the regular quarterly dividend (No. 18,) of TWO AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., free of Government tax, on the capital stock, and semi-annual dividend (No. 10) of THREE AND ONE-HALF PER CENT., less Government tax, on the Third Mortgage Bonds, payable on and after FRIDAY, 17th day of July proximo, at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine street, New York, to those registered at New York, and at the office of the Treasurer to those registered at Pittsburgh. The transfer books will close on Tuesday, the 30th inst., at 3 P. M., and reopen on Saturday, 1st August.

F. M. HUTCHINSON, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

OFFICE NATIONAL INSURANCE CO.,
Allegheny, July 10, 1868.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS Company have declared a Dividend of TWO DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS PER SHARE, free of Government tax, payable in cash on and after the 15th inst.

JAMES E. STEVENSON, Secretary.

MANUFACTURERS AND MERCHANT'S INS. CO.,
Pittsburgh, July 6, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR PER SHARE, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

WM. P. JONES, Secretary.

PITTSBURGH AND ALLEGHENY BRIDGE CO.,
HAND STREET, July 3, 1868.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS of this Company have this day declared a dividend of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share, payable forthwith, at the Citizens National Bank.

E. K. WILSON, Treasurer.

POLITICAL.

REPUBLICAN CITY EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

A meeting of the Union Republican City Executive Committee, will be held at

CITY HALL,

On Tuesday Evening, July 28th.

AT 7½ O'CLOCK. Punctual attendance of all the members of the Committee is desired. By order

JOS. A. BUTLER, Chairman.

A. L. PEARSON, Secretary.

FOR MAYOR.

JARED M. BRUSH,

Of the old Sixth Ward, is a candidate for Mayor, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Elections.

FOR CITY TREASURER.

WM. A. TOMLINSON,

Of the Fourth Ward, subject to decision of Republican Voters at election, August 13th.

FOR CITY TREASURER.

SAMUEL ALLINDER,

Is a candidate for City Treasurer, subject to the decision of the voters at the Republican Primary Elections.

FOR CITY TREASURER.

A. J. COCHRAN,

Of the old Ninth ward. Subject to the decision of the Republican Convention.

WINES.

Claret, White and Sparkling.

CLARET.

CHATEAU LAFITTE,
CHATEAU MARGAUX,
CHATEAU LA ROSE,
ST. JULIEN,
MEDOC, MARGAUX,
ST. JACQUES, PAUILLAC.

White Wines.

H'L BAUTERNES,
CHATEAU YQUEM.
CHATEAU LATOUR BLANCHE,

Rock Wines.

LAUBENHEIMER, NIERSTEIN, HOCHHEIM.

Sparkling Wines.

MOSEL MUSCATEL, HOCHHEIMER'S Super quality, SCHARZBURG,

Champagne.

MOET & CHANDON—Imperial,
VERZENAY, CHARLIE,
CHAMBERTINE, EPERNAY,
HEIDSICK, and other brands.

Also, a large assortment of Brandies, Whiskies and Wines, of all descriptions, constantly on hand, at

Wm. Miller's,
(Late Miller & Ric

The Daily Commercial

GRAND'S GREAT ORDER.

The Great Republic of Reason come out Predicted and Forgotten on the Victory that Crushed the Rebellion.

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

AGRICULTURAL.

ADVERTISING AGENTS.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW.

BELTING AND HOSE.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

BROKER.

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING.

BOILERS.

BOX FACTORY.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

BUILDERS' HARDWARE.

BEDSTEAD FACTORY.

COPPER LIGHTNING RODS.

CORKS AND BUNGS.

CARPETS.

CRACKER BAKERS.

DRY GOODS.

DRUGGISTS.

DEALERS IN VINEGAR.

EXPRESS COMPANIES.

FILE MANUFACTURERS.

FURNISHING GOODS.

FOUNDRIES.

FLOUR DEALER.

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

GAS FITTERS, PLUMBERS.

GROCERS.

GUNS, AMMUNITION, &C.

HARDWARE.

HAIR WORKERS.

IRON SAFES, &C.

IRON RAILINGS FENCES.

INSURANCE.

JEWELERS.

LEATHER DEALERS.

LOOKING GLASSES.

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE.

MUSIC DEALERS.

MECHAN'L ENGINEERING.

MACHINERY.

COMMERCIAL DIRECTORY.

MILLINERY, &C.

NEWSPAPERS.

PATENTS.

ROOFING.

SAFES.

STOVES AND TINWARE.

SEGARS.

SADDLERY HARDWARE.

STEAM CUACES.

STORAGE.

TRUNKS, VALISES, &C.

TOBACCO.

TINNERS' STOCK.

The Daily Commercial

CITY MATTERS.

Meteorological Observations.

Mass Meeting in the First Ward, Allegheny.

A Grant and Colfax Banner Thrown to the Breeze.

Large Attendance and Great Enthusiasm.

Speeches by Josiah King, Esq., Hon. Russell Errett, R. M. Pomeroy, Major A. M. Brown, H. C. Mackrell, Esq., and J. M. Kirkpatrick, Esq.

Fatal Accident.

Court Proceedings.

Police Intelligence.

Sudden Death of a Railroad Hand.

Gold Watch Stolen and Recovered.

The City Park.

Funeral of a Doctor.

Great Walking Feat.

SNOWDON WORKS,

Brownsville, Pa.

J. N. SNOWDON,

MACHINIST,

ENGINE BUILDER

AND

STEAMBOAT CONTRACTOR.

Having Leased the well-known Works formerly owned by John Snowdon & Sons, and successfully conducted by them for the past twenty years, I am now prepared to engage in the above business, and will build STEAMBOATS, ENGINES, &c., or furnish any part of the Machinery.

Having a large number of Patterns, Tools, &c., and experience in the construction of

IRON VESSELS.

For which I am prepared to contract.

Refer to the manufacturers and business men of Pittsburgh generally.

J. N. SNOWDON,

BROWNSVILLE, PA.

HAMS,

Dried Beef and Beef Tongues.

A LARGE STOCK OF

EXTRA BRANDS AND CHOICEST CURE.

A large stock of Strictly Sugar Cured

Hams and Beef Tongues,

The largest stock in the market of STRICTLY SUGAR CURED.

THE OLD RELIABLE

EAGLE BRAND,

SUGAR CURED HAMS,

Good FAMILY HAMS, Cincinnati or Fair, together with a full assortment of CHOICE BRANDS. Sold HAMS and Chas. Prime Kettle Rendered LARD, in Tierces, Kegs and Barrels, all of which we are offering to the Trade as Low as the Lowest, at 247, 249 and 251, Cor. FIRST AND WATER STREETS.

F. SELLERS & CO.

FRUIT JARS! FRUIT JARS!

CUNNINGHAMS & IHMSEN,

Are the Sole Manufacturers of the celebrated

"Hero Fruit Jar,"

for A liberal Discount made to Dealers.

Also, Manufacturers of

A. Stone & Co.'s Patent Tin Top Jar.
Cunningham & Ihmsen's Improved Cork Jar.

WOOL, WOOL.

500,000 Pounds of Wool Wanted,

At the old established Wool House,

No. 72 SMITHFIELD ST., Pittsburgh.

The highest market price paid in cash at all times for all grades clean washed and coloured Wool.

WILLIAM BARKER, Jr. & CO.

ESTABLISHED BY A. & T. GORMLY, 1812

W. M. GORMLY,

Wholesale Grocer,

No. 271 LIBERTY STREET

DIRECTLY OPPOSITE EAGLE HOTEL,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PURE CIDER VINEGAR.

980 BBLS. PURE CIDER VINEGAR

WARRANTED THREE YEARS OLD,

in stock and for sale.

JAS. CONNOR,

WHOLESALE GROCER,

No. 255 Liberty street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

(Successors to S. JONES & Co.,)

Cor. Fourth and Wood Sts.,

BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

7-30'S CONVERTED

INTO THE

New 5-20 Coupon Bond

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

Money loaned on Government Bonds at lowest Market rates.

Orders executed for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds and Gold.

JAMES T. BRADY & CO.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

BANKERS

AND DEALERS IN

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Cor. Fourth and Smithfield Sts.

City of Pittsburgh 7 Per Cent.

Water Loan Extension Bonds

EXEMPT FROM STATE, COUNTY, AND CITY TAXATION.

FOR SALE AT

PAR AND ACCRUED INTEREST.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 25.

The money market, during the past week, continued to work with extreme ease. There is an increasing disposition, on the part of the banks and the bankers, to discount short paper at the prevailing low rates. In the East, loans on miscellaneous collaterals are made freely at four per cent., while on government securities the general rates is three, where the regular dealers are the borrowers. The supply of loanable funds is considerably in excess of the demand and there is no probability of any material change in the aspect of affairs for sixty days to come, although the rate of interest will probably be advanced to six and seven per cent. in September. The indications are, however, against stringency at any time this year, or indeed so long as the present conservative power, currency contraction remains stopped and trade continues as at present, devoid of speculative features. The monetary case which prevails in New York extends to all the leading cities of the East and West and the reserve of national bank notes at the center is larger than usual. Moreover, the fact that Congress has authorized the issue of the new three per cent. certificates to nearly the amount of the compound interest notes outstanding, and that these will be issued to the banks in redemption of the latter as fast as they mature, all disturbance arising from their maturity will be guarded against.

—The following statement exhibits the business of the Pittsburgh Clearing House for the week ending Friday, July 25th:

	Exchanges.	Balances.
July 20	$ 3,000,000	$ 500,000
July 21	2,000,000	333,000
July 22	2,000,000	333,000
July 23	2,000,000	333,000
July 24	2,000,000	333,000
July 25	2,000,000	333,000
Totals	$13,000,000	$2,165,000

—Gold is still firm at 142¼. Less than a million went to Europe to-day.

—The New York railway share market was firm and steady at quotations. The temper of the market was toward higher prices. Cleveland and Pittsburgh advanced slightly, and it was reported that the former was a movement that will send it much higher. Some parties claim that it will reach par. As usual on Saturday, transactions were light.

The following comparative statement, furnished by J. W. Kennedy, Broker, 80 Fourth street, shows the range of prices for the past week at the New York Stock Boards:

	July 20.	21.	22.	23.	24.	25.
N. Y. Central	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½	92½
Hudson River	119	119	119	119	119	119
Erie	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½	79½
Reading	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Michigan Southern	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Michigan Central	120	120	120	120	120	120
Illinois Central	142	142	142	142	142	142
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
Chicago & Rock Island	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½	107½
Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	116
Chicago & Northwestern	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½	64½
Northwestern preferred	86	86	86	86	86	86
Fort Wayne	116	116	116	116	116	116
Ohio & Mississippi	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½
Toledo & Wabash	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½	50½
Canton Co.	39	39	39	39	39	39
Quicksilver	22	22	22	22	22	22
Quicksilver preferred	50	50	50	50	50	50
Pacific Mail	210	210	210	210	210	210
Western Union Telegraph	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½	35½

—Below are the earnings of the Michigan Southern Road for the third week in July, compared with the corresponding week of last year:

1868	$ 94,320
1867	90,000
Decrease	$ 4,481

—The earnings of the Chicago and Northwestern Road for the third week in July compare as follows with those of the corresponding week of last year:

1868	$229,803 38
1867	209,403 83
Increase	$ 20,427 52

The following shows the average earnings per mile of the under mentioned railroads for the first six months of the year:

	Average per mile.
Fort Wayne	$8,048
Michigan Central	7,107
Chicago and Alton	6,588
Chicago and Northwestern	6,423
Michigan Southern	4,421
Rock Island	3,670
Toledo and Wabash	3,174
St. Louis and Mt. Paul	2,800
Illinois Central	4,191

The average earnings per mile of New York Central for the first six months of last year, were $8,784, or Erie, $8,326.

The receipts of the St. Louis and Iron Mountain Railroad for June were:

Freight	$35,303 23
Passengers	12,337 50
Express and mail	1,342 45
Rents, &c.	150 00
	$50,333 67

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY EVENING, July 25, 1868.

During the past week business has generally been very dull, and prices without material change from those reported at the close of the previous week. Flour has been moderately active with some improvement at the close of the week. There is little doing in grain. The receipts of leading articles of produce, if we except flour and wheat, continue very light.

Stock.—Our last issue we note the following: Flour, 40 bbls; apples, 35 bbls; cheese, 35 boxes; corn, 150 sacks; wheat, 2,525 sacks; rye, 14 sacks; oats, 700 sacks and half sacks.

We quote as follows, which are the current wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market quiet but steady at 19c for sugar-cured hams; sides and shoulders in pickle, 17c; sides for sugar-cured hams; 18½c for dried beef. Mess pork ▮ bbl $25 50 @ $26.

LARD OIL.—Extra No. 1 is quoted at $1 42 ▮ gallon, and No. 2 at $1 35 ▮ gallon.

ASHES.—Common and refined soda ash sold at 4½@5c and pearl ash 6c ▮ lb.

BUTTER.—Choice fresh butter is in demand at 20@22c ▮ lb. The New York demand is large and takes most of the western receipts.

CHEESE.—Market quiet and unchanged, at 21@22c ▮ doz, for those in good order.

CHEESE.—Market quiet and steady, at 13@14c for Western Reserve and Hamburg, 15@16c for Ohio Factory and 16@17c for Sealtest.

APPLES.—The free lots are good, but quality poor. We quote sales at $4@5 ▮ bbl.

POTATOES.—Sales at $1 75@2 50 ▮ bushel, in good sized lots. At retail at ▮ bush.

HAY.—Prime baled sold at $20@22 ▮ ton. At the Allegheny Diamond sales the new crop is selling at $20@30 ▮ ton, as to quality.

GRAIN.—During the week past there has been very little change in prices of grain, and the demand and transactions very limited. Choice old red winter wheat sold by the car load at $2 25@2 30 ▮ bushel. New wheat sold at $2 10@2 25 ▮ bushel, very little at the latter figure. Corn is quiet at 84@85 68 for shelled and 80@81 67 for choice ear by the quantity; oats are in limited receipt and firm by the car load at 70@ 80c ▮ bushel. No movement in barley.

FLOUR.—Firmly held, and in most cases an advance is being asked. Good brands of bakers' flour can not be replaced at prices dealers have been getting for the past two weeks in this market. Stocks of winter flours, Minnesota and Wisconsin brands, are getting very low, and bakers are paying as high in some cases in Chicago as they have been bringing here. Straight wheat flours are not much wanted at any price, as they cannot be relied on for present use. There is nothing positive now, from general indications, of flour being very much lower for some time. The quality and quantity of wheat in many localities is reported as falling short of expectations.

T. G. Jenkins, of the Checkered Front, reports:

Dayton Snow Flake	$ 11 75
White River	11 25
Extra Iowa	11 00
Favorite	11 00
Extra and Hodgen's best	10 50
Ford's	10 25
Other good brands	10 00
Outside brands	9@9 75

He reports sales Saturday of 1,000 barrels mostly in this vicinity, and looks for good demand for two weeks to come.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, July 27, 1868.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week and from the first of January also, the exports of refined and crude by the Allegheny Valley Railroad and the Pennsylvania Central, together with a comparison table with 1867:

	Crude Rec'ts by river and Penn'a	Exp'ts per Penn'a Central.	Exp'ts per Alle. Val. Railroad.
Monday, July 20	1,463	662	4,387
Tuesday, July 21	2,667	1,651	2,419
Wednesday, July 22	2,466	646	2,883
Thursday, July 23	2,366	447	1,861
Friday, July 24	2,314	960	1,904
Saturday, July 25	2,798	1,222	1,483
Total for week	13,068	5,139	14,379
Since January 1	630,396	81,278	227,935
To July 25	643,464	86,417	242,314
Same time 1867	672,681	92,453	236,995

BUSINESS.

Trade during the week was not very active. The sales show a large falling off as compared with the week ending July 18, and prices decline in crude ranged from 50@50½c ▮ gallon, and in refined about the same. On Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday the market was very dull, with very light sales. Later in the week the demand improved. It seemed pretty evident that holders would make no further concessions in order to effect sales. Towards the close of the week the market took a firmer tone.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The receipts of crude show a falling off as compared with the week previous, as follows: For week, 13,068; for the week ending July 18th, 18,402 barrels, being a decrease of 2,361 barrels. The receipts from January 1st to date were 643,466 barrels. The receipts for the same period in 1867 were 672,681 barrels, showing an increase for 1868 of 1,285 barrels, being the first time the receipts of this year exceeded last.

REFINED EXPORTS.

The following will show the week's exports: Per Pennsylvania Railroad, 5,199 barrels; per Allegheny Valley Railroad, 14,379 barrels; total, 19,418 barrels, against 16,874 for the week ending July 18th, being an increase for the week of 2,544 barrels. The exports from January 1st to date were 328,731 barrels, against 334,409 shipped during the same period in 1867, showing a deficiency this year of 217 barrels.

SALES.

The week's sales were as follows: Crude, 21,960 barrels; refined, 28,000 barrels; total, 52,500 barrels, against 108,856 barrels for the week ending July 18th, being a falling off amounting to 56,356 barrels.

SALES FOR LAST FOUR WEEKS:

Refined	168,000
Crude	180,460
Total	327,460

CRUDE OIL.—The market on Saturday was very dull. Buyers decided to hold off, the result was not a single operation was reported. Spot oil was held at 50 ▮ gallon.

REFINED.—We are reported 1,000 barrels as follows; 500 barrels August, Philadelphia, 18c, and 500 barrels do, September, 19½c ▮ gallon; this included package.

REFINED OIL.—The market was devoid of activity. We did not learn of a single operation for present or future delivery. The quotations for standard white, Philadelphia, were 24@24½c; July, 24c; lines extending to theend of the year 24½c ▮ gallon.

LATER.—Sales of 2,000 barrels as follows: 500 barrels September, 500 barrels October, 500 barrels November and 500 barrels December, all "buyer 30" at 19c ▮ gallon; sales of 500 barrels September, buyers' option, at 19c.

LUBRICATING OILS.—Sales of 40 barrels West Virginia, at 60c.

Oil Receipts per River and Rail.

Brann & Wagner.....1,040 | D M Edgerton.....720
Fawcett, L & S.....240 | Eury & Jagemann.....960
Total.....2,960

Oil Shipped East by A. V. R. R

Forsyth, Bro & Co. 317 bbl ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Phila.
Nat. Ref. & St. Co. 900 bbls ref to F A Dilworth, Phila.
Montgomery, Koehler & Co. 203 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Philadelphia.
Mercer, Lea & Co. 200 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Phila.
Wm. Jagemann & Co. 256 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Phila.
Fawcett, Lea & Co. 256 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Phila.
Atlantic Oil Refining Co. 231 bbl ref to Waring, King & Co. Phila.
McKee, Lea & Co. 168 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.
Brann & Wagner. 150 bbls ref to Waring, King & Co. Phila.
Forsyth, Bro & Co. 93 bbl benzole to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Brann & Wagner. 50 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Philadelphia.
Brann & Wagner. 300 bbls benzole to Waring, King & Co. Phila.
Total shipment Refined.....2,127 bbls
Same time 1867.....1,029 bbls

Oil Shipped East from Duquesne Depot.

Lea, Gregg & Rogers. 100 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.
Lea, Gregg & Rogers. 100 bbls ref to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.
Jas Dalzell & Co. 100 bbls benz to W P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.
Atlantic Petroleum Storage & Mfg. Co. 35 bbls ref to Warden, Frew & Co. Phila.
Fawcett, Lea & Lyon. 278 bbls ref to Wm P Logan & Bro. Philadelphia.
Total shipments Refined.....541 bbls
Total shipments Benzole.....60 bbls

PETROLEUM MARKETS.

PHILADELPHIA.

There was considerable activity in refined oil on Saturday one week ago, with large contracts both for present and forward delivery; but since the demand has fallen off, and prices without material change, with less disposition to operate. Sales reported by the *Commercial List* of 500 bbls crude at 23c; 2,500 bbls in bond at 24c; 1,000 bbls do, free, at 25@25½c; 5,000 bbls do, first half of September, at 18c, b. o.; 2,000 bbls do, first half of September, at 18c, b. o, closing nominal at 17c on the spot; 1,000 bbls do do at 18c; 1,000 bbls do do at 30@30½c on the spot, and 1,000 bbls do do at 30c. Refined sold freely at 24c for 70 deg. test; 1,000 bbls do do at 30½c, b. o, 1,000 bbls do do at 30½c, b. o, 1,000 bbls do do, first half of September, at 34½c, b. o; 1,000 bbls, September and October, at 34½c, b. o; 1,000 bbls each month, October, November and December, at 34½c, b. o; 1,000 bbls, October to December, at 34½c, b. o, closing at the latter rate for the balance of the month; 34½c for August; 34½c for September; 34½c for October; 34½c for November; small lots of free oil sold at 36@36½c. Residuum is very dull at 7½c for 70 deg. tax; no demand for benzole, with sales of 250 bbls for first half of August at 40c, and 1,000 bbls for first half of September, at 40c, b. o. There is a steady demand for lubricating oils, and prices are firm at the recent advance. Sales of 200 bbls Galena, 22 gravity, at 70c; 350 bbls, 27 gravity, at 65c; 100 bbls, 28 gravity, at 62½c; 400 bbls on National at 60@62c; Longmoor at 55c, and Mount Hope at 50c. Paraffine is quiet at 9@9½c, and 100 bbls car oil at 35c. The receipts for the week were 1,463 bbls by river, 2,798 by Pennsylvania Central, 1,812 by Allegheny Valley Railroad, and 60,111 gallons from Titusville. Total for the week 6,873 bbls. Total exports since January 1, 1868, 70,833 bbls, against 74,44,338 barrels same time in 1867.

Flour and Grain at Chicago.

Messrs. Oliver & Hart, in writing from Milwaukee, July 24th, state that the market has been snugly cornered, and the "corner" is complete. The bulk of the bear, with Smith, Kellogg, and the balance of the clique, laying back, prices rapidly advanced from $1 81¾, Saturday last, to $2 16. These large figures have induced large receipts, and we anticipate at least 10,000 bushels a day this month, which will take the profits from the "corner," as no one estimates more than 10,000 bushels can be uncovered.

Of the growing crop all the disinterested and best informed agree that, with a continuation of present good weather, we will have a crop that will exceed any other for many years past. One difficulty only, which many fear may be the means of losing some of the wheat, that is, it is all ripening at once, harvesting being general as far north as Fond du Lac. Nothing damaging has occurred since our last. The heated term then spoken of has somewhat injured the berry but only in small patches. As high as 90c per bushel can be bought for shipment at $1 82. There is, however, no demand. Receipts to-day, 10,000 bush; shipments nothing. No. 1 @ 15; No. 2 nominal at $1 74; No. 3 and rejected entirely so. Our stock on the 23d was 357,000 bush; same day 1867, 140,000 bush.

Receipts of wheat for the week ending July 25, 1868, 22,279 bush; same time 1867, 127,000 bush.

Shipments of wheat for the week ending July 25, 1868, 60,433 bush; same time 1867, 74 704 bush.

Receipts on crop since September 1, 1867, to date, 1,763,683 bush; shipments same time, 10,905,706 bush.

Shipments for the past week have been to the following points: By rail, 4,433 bush; Buffalo, 36,800 bush; Ogdensburg, 8,500 bush; St. Catherines, 11,200 bush; all other points, 4,900 bush.

Shipments since September 1st, 1867: By rail, 721,704 bush; Buffalo, 3,457,097 bush; Oswego, 3,036,-822 bush; Ogdensburg, 340,850 bush; Cleveland, 864,064 bush; Erie, 168,675 bush; Toledo, 82,400 bush; Kingston, 973,819 bush; St. Catherines, 250,995 bush; Cape Vincent, 74,400 bush; all other points, 138,813 bush.

Flour—The demand for fresh ground spring wheat flour has been good, and sales show a movement in all grades. Many of the country mills have been obliged to stop for want of water and wheat. Our stock continues light with no prospect of improvement until new flour arrives. Sales of well known city brands: 300 bbls Stone at $9 37½; 500 bbls Riverstreet, p. t.; 500 bbls Riverside, $9 25@9 50; 100 bbls Ontario, $9 00; 1,050 bbls Eagle, $8 25. Minnesota—Sales of 400 bbls, with good demand and no supply. Country brands—100 bbls Douglas at $9 12½; 100 bbls Leeds, $8 25; 900 bbls choice country, $8 75@9; 700 bbls Golden Gate, $8 12½; 350 bbls superfine $6 50 @7 00.

Receipts for the week ending July 23, 1868, 6,837 bbls; same week last year, 10,889 bbls; since September 1, 1867, 1,267,246 bbls.

Shipments for the week ending July 23, 1868, 9,349 bbls; same week last year, 16,043 bbls; since September 1, 1867, 891,484 bbls.

Stock July 25, 1867, 8,677 bbls.

Oats—Supply only enough for local uses.

Provisions at Cincinnati.

George W. Phillips, Jr., in his circular, reports the market for provisions as having been dull and lifeless during the greater portion of the week. But a moderate amount of stuff was taken for consumption, and speculators had not sufficient confidence to operate. Notwithstanding this condition of the market, holders were careless about selling, and declined to make such concessions as would have been necessary to induce buyers to operate with any freedom. Purchases could not be made to any extent at any quotations, as holders on the appearance of a disposition to buy would at once put up their figures. Within the past two days orders have been received, although they were generally limited in price and at figures at which they could not be filled. To-day there was an improved demand for mess pork and lard, and higher rates were realized, but other articles met with a little attention, though a firmer feeling is manifested by holders.

Mess pork packed quiet during the greater part of the week at $26; at the close there were buyers at this figure, and some choice brands could at $26 25, at which price it closed firm.

Lard was dull early in the week at 17½c, but choice brands are now held firmly at 18½, with buyers at 17½c. Keg scarce and nominal.

Bulk meats are neglected and prices remain about the same as last reported. Shoulders 14½c; sides 18@ 19c; clear rib ditto, clear 19@20c, all loose.

Bacon was only in moderate request and prices are a shade easier. Shoulders 17½c; clear rib sides 20@ 20½c; clear sides 20½@21c. Hams have been in fair request; sugar cured 19@20c; second pickle 18@19c.

Pork—Sales of 200 bbls at $26 25 ▮ bbl.

Lard—Sales of 100 tierces at 18½c ▮ lb.

Bacon—Sales of 100 boxes shoulders at 14½c; 100 boxes clear rib sides at 19½c; 100 boxes clear sides at 20½c.

Hams—Sales of 100 boxes at 20c.

Shoulders—Sales of 100 boxes at 14½c.

Sides—Sales of 100 boxes at 19½c.

Bulk Meats—Sales of 100 boxes shoulders at 14½c; 100 boxes clear rib sides at 19½c; 100 boxes clear sides at 20½c.

Cotton—Sales of 100 bales at 29c.

Whisky—Sales of 100 bbls at 25c.

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NEW YORK, July 25, P. M.

MONEY

Quiet and easy at 3@4 per cent. for call loans.

STERLING

Dull at 10½@10¾.

GOLD

Without decided change, opening at 142¾, and closing at 142¾@142⅞. A bid was made for any part or five millions at 142¾, but without bringing any sellers.

BANK STATEMENT.

Loans	$280,345,295	Dec. $2,570,245
Specie	20,464,101	Dec. 416,570
Circulation	33,536,373	Dec. 40,728
Deposits	226,764,962	Dec. 1,339,087
Legal Tenders	72,245,526	Dec. 638,041

GOVERNMENTS

A shade firmer. Coupons '81, 113¾@113¾; Coupons '62, 114@114¼; do '64, 114@114½; do '65, 112¾@ 113⅛; do new, 109½@109⅝; do '67, 109¾@109¾; do '68, 105½@105⅝; 10 60s, 105@105⅜; 7-30s, 105⅜@105⅝.

STOCKS.

The market was quiet during the afternoon, and generally steady, but not up to the highest point of the day. The most active stocks were Wabash, New York Central and Northwestern. Canton, 67@67½; Cumberland 34½; Wells Express 27½@27¾; American Express 34@34½; United States Express 67; Merchants' Union 23@23½; Quicksilver 22; Pacific Mail 210@210½; Western Union Telegraph 35¼@35½; New York Central 109@109⅜; Erie 80¾; preferred 94¾; Reading 97@97½; Michigan 120@120⅛; Michigan Southern 87½@87¾; Illinois Central 142; Cleveland & Pittsburgh 93¾@94; Chicago & Rock Island 107¾@ 108; Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne 116@116½; Hartford and Erie 19; Cumberland preferred 48½; New Jersey 87; Northwestern 64; preferred 87; Harlem 125; Ohio & Mississippi 35¾@ 36; Toledo 50¾; Michigan Central 119; Michigan Southern guaranteed 87½; Panama 135; Cleveland & Toledo 103½; Rock Island and Pacific 107¾@108; Fort Wayne 116@116½; Hartford and Erie 19; Illinois 142; Cumberland 48½; preferred 87; Harlington and Quincy 165.

BORDER STATE STOCKS

Missouris 81½; old Tennessees 67½; new 66½; old North Carolinas 73; new 72¾.

MINING SHARES

Dull. Edge Hill, $4 90@4 75; Quartz Hill $1 15.

Balances in the Sub-Treasury, $91,364,474. Receipts of the week, $12,955,057; payments of the week, $13,497,858.

Imports of the week—Dry goods, $1,054,859; general merchandise, $2,413,444. Exports specie to-day, $772,017; for the week, $1,483,249.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

CHICAGO MARKET.

CHICAGO, July 25, 1868.

FLOUR—Firm and steady at $8 90@10 62½ for spring extra.

WHEAT—In fair demand and 2@2½c higher; sales of No. 2 at $1 72@1 76; this afternoon sales of No. 2 at $1 75.

CORN—Less active, firmer, and ½@¾c higher; sales of No. 1 at 95½@95¾c; No. 2 at 91½@92c, and rejected at 86@87c, closing steady at 91½@93½c for No. 1; sales since 'Change at 92c for No. 1.

OATS—Quiet and 2½@3c lower; sales at 66@68½c, closing at 66@67c.

RYE—Dull, but steady at $1 10 for No. 2 in store.

BARLEY—In fair demand by brewers; sales of No. 1 at $1 30, and No. 2 at $1 25 in store.

PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet. Mess pork $28 25. Lard firm at 17¾@17¾c. Dry salted shoulders firm at 13½@13½c.

BEEF CATTLE—Dull and nominal at $4 75@5 50 for common cows and light butchers' steers.

HOGS—Moderately active at $8 30@8 75 for light, and $8 60@8 90 for good lots.

FREIGHTS—Dull.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, July 24—Cotton dull and a shade lower; sales 600 bales at 30½@31c for middling upands; nothing doing at New Orleans; $3,772 bales from ground source and 56@59c better; sales 6,900 bbls at $6 40@7 for superfine State and western; $7 05@ 8 55 for extra State; $7 95@8 20 for extra western; $8 30@9 60 for white wheat extra; $8 90@9 90 for round hoop Ohio; $8 80@11 for extra St. Louis; $10@ 12 for fancy and choice do; California a shade higher; sales of sacks at $9 75@12 25. Rye flour firm; sales 200 bbls at $7 75@8. Corn meal quiet. Whisky active and firm; sales 1,200 bbls in bond at 49@50c. Receipts of wheat 2,914 bush; opened scarce, firm and quiet, closed heavy and lower; sales 15,000 bush at $1 80 for No. 2 Chicago; No. 1 Milwaukee on private terms; $1 85@2 for new amber Georgia; $1 90 for white Canada; $2 47 for new amber Tennessee; $2 70 for choice do; $2 85@2 72 for white Tennessee; $2 85@2 72 for white California. Rye quiet. Barley and barley malt nominal. Receipts of corn 21,000 bush; 2 cents easier and is better, closing dull; sales 48,000 bush at $1 04@1 05 for mixed new; $1 06 for high mixed yearly yellow; $1 12½ for kiln dried in store, and $1 06½ for damaged. Receipts of oats 30,000 bush; dull and declining; sales 61,000 bush at 83½@86c for western; 87@88c for Canada; 90c for Jersey. Coffee firm. Sugar in fair request; sales 312 hhds Cuba at 10@10¾c for fair refining; 11½c for prime. Molasses in moderate request and steady; sales 175 bbls Muscovado at 47@47½c for grocery grades; 50c for prime; 52c for centrifugal. Beef steady; sales 175 bbls. Beef hams dull at $30@32 for Chicago. Pork heavy and 25c higher for shoulders, and 15@25c for hams. Middles dull. Lard firmer and better; sales 500 tierces at 18¼ @18¾c for steam, and 18@18½c for kettle rendered. Butter steady at 30@36c. Cheese steady at 19@20c. Freights to Liverpool dull and declining.

FLOUR—Firm and quiet and unchanged hold-ers generally, rather more disposed to realize. Wheat firm and easier. No 1 spring $1 74@1 80; No 2 spring $1 70@1 73; this afternoon sales 5,000 bush at $1 76@1 78. Rye quiet at $1 06@1 08. Rye quiet at 1 20@1 22. Oats dull at 80@ 81c for Western; 82@83c for Canada. Corn dull and drooping; new mixed at $1 10@1 13 afloat. Pork dull; sales 250 barrels at $26 25 regular, closing rather heavy at quotations. Beef quiet and declined; sales 50 barrels. Meats active and firm; sales of 150 packages barged here at 13½@14c for shoulders; 19½@19¾c for sides. Lard firm at 17¾@18c for fair to prime steam, and 18c for very choice; cash 17¾@18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, July 25.—Flour scarce and higher; family $7 65@10 25. Wheat firm and in demand; red $1 65@1 70; amber No. 2 and 1 00 wanted; new sold at $2 45; stock light and demand from local millers and bakers. Corn in fair demand for car. Oats very scarce and retailing at 80c, but this price could not be sustained for car. Rye unchanged. Barley unchanged at $1 50. Cotton dull and nominal at 29c for middling. Mess pork firmer at $26 50@26 75. Bulk meats in better demand; sales 15 00 pounds at 19½c for shoulders; 12½@13c for sides. Bacon firmer at the close at 17½c for shoulders, and 19½@20c for clear rib and clear sides. Lard held at 18c, with some demand at 17½c. Butter scarce and firm at 25@30c. Eggs 17@18c. Groceries unchanged and quiet. Clover seed in good request, but offered to be taken at 7c. Hay unchanged at $16@18. Linseed oil $1 06 and very best in the market. Money market easy. War he commanded a gunboat—the Lafayette, if we remember correctly—on the Mississippi river during the first himself and family were loyal to the core. He leaves a wife and three or four daughters, all grown, besides relatives in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Illinois or Iowa. Scores of warm friends will mourn his untimely end.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* of Saturday has the following:

The G. A. Thompson, while on her way to New Orleans, Thursday evening, with two barges in tow, struck the bar of Cobb's Island, a place full of rocks, knocking a hole into one of her barges, loaded with rosin and tar. The hole was not discovered, and the barge, becoming full of water, sunk at her line.

Captain Andy Robinson, jr., is sojourning near St. Paul, Minnesota, and is greatly captivated with the beautiful and picturesque scenery bounding the Falls of Minnehaha.

The New York has been chartered for the Memphis trade, during the low water season, by the Memphis Packet Company. Captain Frank Stein will have command of her.

Captain James P. Jack is in the city, stopping at the Metropolitan.

Col. Bart. C. Dieper is here on a short visit, and is holding forth at the Broadway.

The R. C. Gray received 140 tons of railroad iron yesterday, 80 tons of which is from the sunken barge of the Charleston.

The General Lytle, on Thursday evening, ran into a tow of barges and sunk one of them.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, July 25.—Sales 47 hhds tobacco at full prices; light to medium $4 @$15 25. Flour $6 80 for superfine. Wheat $1 60@1 90. Oats—old 56c; new 47@52c. Corn 82@86c. Rye $1 25@1 35. Potatoes $2 75@2 90. Mess pork $28 50. Bacon—shoulders 13¾c; clear sides 19½c; clear sides 19c. Cotton 27@ 28c. Whisky—raw free $1 05.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, July 25.—Cotton—Market bare; middling 28c. Flour dull; superfine $7@7 75. Wheat, red $1 60@2. Corn 70@75c. Oats 75@78c. Hay $20. Bran $24. Corn meal $1 80. Pork $29 25. Lard 18@19c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 13½c; clear sides 19½c.

Buffalo Market.

BUFFALO, July 25.—Flour inactive. Wheat nominal. Corn held at $1 02 for mixed. Oats $1 00 for best white at 64 lbs. Oats lower; sales 70,000 bush at 74c. Other articles dull and without change.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, July 25.—Petroleum quiet; crude 22c; refined in bond 24c. Flour dull. Wheat firm; red $2 @